

# **Water Resources Development by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in Oregon**

## **Foreword**

The water resource activities assigned to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for the state of Oregon are administered by the Portland, Walla Walla, San Francisco, and Sacramento districts.

Portland and Walla Walla districts are in the North Pacific Division. San Francisco and Sacramento districts are in the South Pacific Division. The division offices report to the Office of the Chief of Engineers in Washington, D.C. Projects and activities in Oregon are defined by river basins rather than by political boundaries. Thus, the work is under the jurisdiction of more than one Corps district, as indicated on the state map on page 18. The following chapters contain short descriptions of civil works projects assigned to the districts for Oregon. For more complete information regarding any project, inquiries should be directed to the division or district engineer of the appropriate office.

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NORTH PACIFIC DIVISION  
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U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  
PORTLAND DISTRICT  
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Portland, OR 97208-2946

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  
WALLA WALLA DISTRICT  
201 N. 3rd Avenue  
Walla Walla, WA 99362-1876

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  
SOUTH PACIFIC DIVISION  
333 Market Street, Room 1125  
San Francisco, CA 94105-2195

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  
SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT  
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U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  
SACRAMENTO DISTRICT  
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## To Our Readers:

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has a long and proud history of applying its expertise in engineering and related disciplines to meet the Nation's needs. Over the years, its activities have evolved; however, since 1824, the central focus of its civil mission has been the development of the Nation's water resources. With an annual program of over \$3 billion for civil projects, the Corps is the Federal Government's largest water resources development agency. The Corps develops projects that have proven to be wise investments. These projects have reduced flood damages; provided safe, low cost waterborne transportation; generated hydroelectric power; provided water for the public, industry and agriculture; offered opportunities for recreation; and helped the environment. They return to the public benefits that far outweigh their costs.

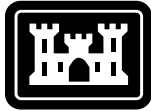
Corps civil works activities reflect partnership. All Corps projects begin when non-Federal interests see a water-related problem and petition Congress for a solution. Under provisions of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, once the Corps conducts a reconnaissance study to determine whether a feasible project is likely, these sponsors provide a share of the funding for the feasibility study upon which a project will be based. They also provide a share of the cost of the project's design and construction once Congress has authorized the project and provided construction funds. During the period 1986-1994, non-Federal sponsors signed 286 cooperative agreements with the Department of the Army for cost sharing of project construction.

The Corps engineering expertise and responsiveness has stood the Nation in good stead during times of natural disaster. During 1994, the Corps continued to rehabilitate levees damaged by the Midwest Flood of 1993 and responded to the Northridge, California, Earthquake and the floods that ravaged the Southeast.

Whatever challenges arise in the decades ahead, I have no doubt that the Army Corps of Engineers will be equal to the task.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "John H. Zirschky". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "John" being particularly prominent.

John H. Zirschky  
Acting Assistant Secretary of the  
Army  
(Civil Works)



## US Army Corps of Engineers®

### To Our Readers:

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers was founded some 220 years ago to be responsive to the needs of a young nation. While the nature of our work has changed with time, our basic purpose remains — to be responsive to America's needs.

Clearly the Nation's concern for the environment has permeated the Corps. Under the National Environmental Policy Act, environmental considerations are part of the planning of every Corps project; and under the Water Resources Development Act of 1990, environmental stewardship was made a primary Corps mission along with navigation and flood control.

Response to natural disasters offers opportunities for some of the most direct Corps assistance to local communities. From flood fighting, recovery and levee rehabilitation in response to the Midwest Flood of 1993, to emergency water, electrical power, construction and building inspections after the Northridge Earthquake, Corps people have shown courage, commitment and tenacity.

We have continued to enhance our responsiveness to customer needs. For example, the Corps achieved a major cultural shift by instituting a project management system, which assigns one manager to stay with a project from planning through design and construction and to serve as the single point of contact for the project. It has achieved greater accountability to our non-Federal partners and, ultimately, projects which better reflect the needs of the community.

Partnering represents another positive shift in Corps business practices, particularly in civil works construction. A local sponsorship kit walks customers through the complexities of Corps projects. A technique related to partnering, alternative dispute resolution, creates an atmosphere in which the clash of differing viewpoints can transform into creative solutions and prevent costly legal disputes. Pioneered by the Corps, alternative dispute resolution is gaining acceptance throughout the Federal government.

We are active participants in two major interagency efforts. The Interagency Flood Plain Management Review Committee is looking at ways the federal government can most effectively reduce the risk of flood damage and provide economic benefits and environmental enhancement in flood plains. The Interagency Working Group on the Dredging Process, meanwhile, is establishing better ways to handle the nearly 300 million cubic yards of soil the Corps moves each year from its navigation projects.

And, of course, we still respond to the needs of American families. As one of the nation's largest providers of outdoor recreation, the Corps welcomes citizens to its 461 lakes and other water resource projects. At 82 shore protection projects, the Corps has provided 226 miles of stable beaches. Recreation and natural resource management are responsibilities we take seriously, and we use the opportunity of a visit to a Corps project to help others appreciate our nation's valuable and delicate natural resources.

This booklet is one of a series detailing Corps of Engineers water resources programs and projects in the 50 states and in U.S. territories. I hope you will find it interesting and feel pride in ownership of the projects.

Arthur E. Williams  
Lieutenant General, USA  
Chief of Engineers